

Search history

Search 1: FT=(house and structure and rod and weld and seismic) (Results 104)
Search 2: FT=(house and structur* and weld and seismic) (Results 190)

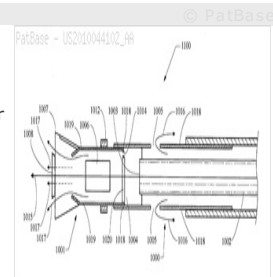
1) Family number: 44432240 (US2010044102A)

METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR REMOVAL AND CONTROL OF MATERIAL IN LASER DRILLING OF A BOREHOLE

Abstract: Source: US2010044102A There is provided a system, apparatus and methods for removal of material for the path of a laser beam during laser drilling of a borehole and for removal of displaced borehole material from the borehole during laser drilling. In particular, there are provided paths, dynamics and parameters of fluid flows, and apparatus for obtaining such, for use in conjunction with a laser bottom hole assembly.

Probable Assignee: FORO ENERGY INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20100225



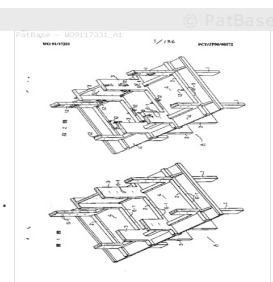
2) Family number: 8894394 (WO9117331A1)

STRUCTURE CONSISTING OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES

Abstract: A free construction system consisting of secondary **structures** (B) as modifiable portions such as outer walls, inter-walls, partitions, posts, beams, etc., and primary **structures** (A) consisting of posts (1), beams (2), walls (3), slabs (4), etc., for supporting the secondary **structures**. The primary **structure** (A) is composed of reinforced concrete, **structural** steel, **structural** steel concrete or **structural** steel reinforced concrete, and anchors (6) are disposed at predetermined positions of the upper and lower ends or side surfaces of the posts (1), beams (2), walls (3), slabs (4), etc., of the primary **structure** (A) determined at the beginning or after construction. Secondary members (B-1, B-2, B-3) as the **structural** members of the secondary **structure** (B) are supported by and joined to the anchors (6) of the primary **structure** (A) either directly or indirectly through receptacles (12), intermediate **structures**, intermediate support fitting members (13), or the like.

Probable Assignee: AURI KENCHIKU TOSHI KENKYUSHO CO LTD

Earliest Publication Date: 19911114



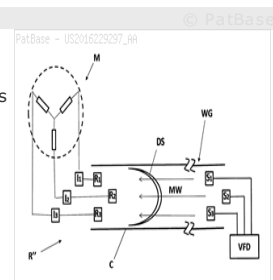
3) Family number: 63115485 (US2016229297A)

POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR A MOVABLE VEHICLE WITHIN A STRUCTURE

Abstract: Source: US2016229297A A power supply system and method for a vehicle movable within a **structure** is provided. The power supply system includes at least one energy source arranged at a fixed location within the **structure** to transmit energy within the **structure**, and a receiver, arranged on the vehicle to receive the energy transmitted from the energy source, being configured to convert the energy to electrical power and/or thrust.

Probable Assignee: HYPERLOOP TECHNOLOGIES INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20160811



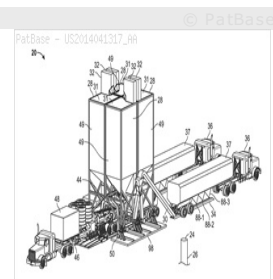
4) Family number: 55795748 (US2014041317A)

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DELIVERY OF OILFIELD MATERIALS

Abstract: Source: US2014041317A A system and methodology facilitates the handling of oilfield material. The oilfield material is stored in at least one silo which enables use of gravity to feed the oilfield material to a blender or other suitable equipment. Each modular silo is transportable and may be engaged with a support **structure** via a pivot connection. Once engaged, the silo is pivoted to a raised, upright position on the support **structure**. The oilfield material is then moved to an interior of the silo, and gravity may be used to feed the oilfield material to a blender or other equipment in a controlled manner.

Probable Assignee: SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGY CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 20140213



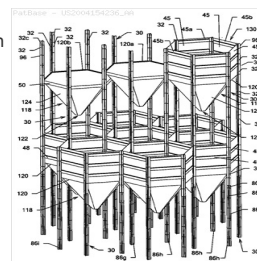
5) Family number: 30779757 (US2004154236A)

MODULAR LOAD-BEARING STRUCTURAL COLUMN

Abstract: Source: US2004154236A A practical method of manufacturing, assembling, and constructing a single silo or building or a cluster of polygonal storage silos using a column comprising horizontally-arrayed **structural** column panels. Column panels within a top horizontal array vertically aligning with column panels of a next lower horizontal array such that no discernible gap exists between top and bottom edges of column panels within the column. Seams, where top and bottom edges of column panels meet, preferably occur in different horizontal planes from each other throughout the column, thereby creating a stagger of column components in relationship to each other. Multiple layers of column components with the same, similar, or different configurations can be added to preferably cover seams of underlying column components to enhance **structural** integrity. A **structure** built with these columns can be constructed using a cost-effective and relatively safe method of jack-lifting. In addition, three or more of these **structural** columns can be connected together with wall panels or beams to fashion a polygonal compartment or multiple polygonal compartments, to serve as **structural** support for heavy loads, as a process tower for supporting equipment, a multi-story building for human occupancy (such as an apartment complex), or as bulk storage silo(s). The column can join standard and customized beams and wall panels. The column can extend above a **structure** to support a tower or another level, or it can extend below to serve as a support column for the entire **structure**. Columns can be attached to wall panels of round **structures**, to serve as stiffeners, or to the sides of polygonal **structures**, to serve as side-wall supports.

Probable Assignee: DWIGHT KINZER

Earliest Publication Date: 20040812



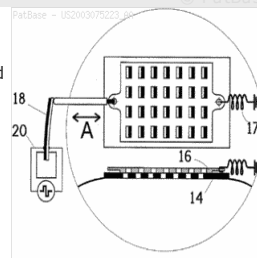
6) Family number: 28626375 (US2003075223A)

DISCHARGE VALVES FOR AIRBAGS AND AIRBAGS INCLUDING THE SAME

Abstract: Source: US2003075223A Discharge valve for an airbag including a fixed member adapted to be arranged in connection with or associated with the airbag and having a pattern of openings and a movable member having a pattern of openings substantially identical to the pattern of openings of the fixed member. The movable member is movable relative to and alongside the fixed member to vary the correspondence between the openings on the movable member and the openings in the fixed member to thereby vary valve openings defined by the fixed member and the movable member. Variation in the valve openings results in control and/or regulation of the outflow of gas from the airbag through the discharge valve. The members may be plates, cylinders or cones.

Probable Assignee: AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20030424



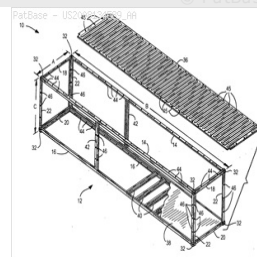
7) Family number: 41574757 (US2008134589A)

SYSTEM FOR MODULAR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Abstract: Source: US2008134589A Construction systems for erecting building **structures** comprise a plurality of prefabricated interconnectable modular building units, each unit not meeting at least one of the ISO certification criteria for transport of cargo but each unit comprising a frame shaped as a rectangular parallelepiped and comprised of framing members and a plurality of nodes, each node situated at a corner of said frame for selective interconnection with other units, the nodes and the exterior dimensions of the frame conforming to ISO shipping standards such that each unit is transportable using the ISO intermodal transportation system, and such that when the units are aggregated horizontally and vertically and adjacent units are interconnected, a building **structure** comprising at least one habitable space is formed. The modular units are assembled in a factory remote from the job site, and are there constructed to a semi-finished state, including installation of one or more of interior fit-out systems and finishes, exterior envelope systems, plumbing systems, electrical systems, environmental systems, and fire protection systems, following which the semi-finished modular units are transported from the factory to the job site, where they are craned into place and secured to form the **structure** being erected, a plurality of adjacent pairs of semi-finished modular units also being "stitched" together, and the semi-finished modular units are thereafter constructed to a finished state.

Probable Assignee: GLOBAL BUILDING MODULES INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20080306



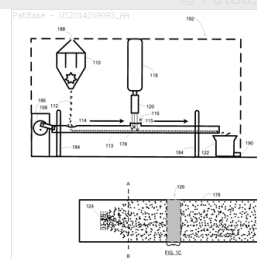
8) Family number: 56254366 (US2014209093A)

PROCESSING BIOMASS

Abstract: Source: US2014209093A Methods and systems are described for processing cellulosic and lignocellulosic materials into useful intermediates and products, such as energy and fuels. For example, conveying systems and methods, such as highly efficient vibratory conveyors, are described for the processing of the cellulosic and lignocellulosic materials.

Probable Assignee: XYLECO INC

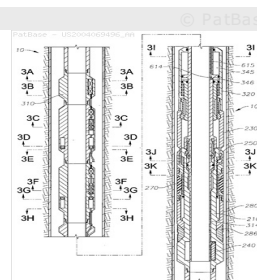
Earliest Publication Date: 20140417



9) Family number: 30898896 (US2004069496A)

WELLBORE ISOLATION APPARATUS, AND METHOD FOR TRIPPING PIPE DURING UNDERBALANCED DRILLING

Abstract: Source: US2004069496A The present invention relates to an apparatus and method for isolating a wellbore condition such as formation pressure during a wellbore operation. The invention has particular application in connection with underbalanced drilling. In one arrangement, a formation isolation apparatus is provided that serves as a selectively actuatable plug. The plug in one aspect is selectively set and released by a setting/releasing tool. The setting/releasing tool includes a system for setting the plug in the wellbore, and a system for releasing the plug from the wellbore. The setting/releasing tool is releasably connected to the plug. Thus, after the plug has been set, the setting/releasing tool may be removed from the wellbore. The plug includes a flapper valve that is restrained in its open position by the setting/releasing tool. Removal of the setting/releasing tool from the wellbore allows the flapper valve to close, thereby isolating pressures in the wellbore below the flapper valve. The plug is wireline retrievable. In another aspect, a formation isolation apparatus is provided for use during sidetrack drilling operations. The sealing element is movable from a first released position below the lateral wellbore, to a set position above the lateral wellbore.



Probable Assignee: WEATHERFORD TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20040415

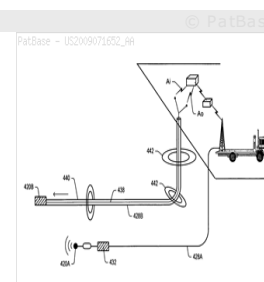
10) Family number: 43031138 (US2009071652A)

IN SITU HEAT TREATMENT FROM MULTIPLE LAYERS OF A TAR SANDS FORMATION

Abstract: Source: US2009071652A A method for treating a tar sands formation is disclosed. The method includes providing a drive fluid to a first hydrocarbon containing layer of the formation to mobilize at least some hydrocarbons in the first layer. At least some of the mobilized hydrocarbons are allowed to flow into a second hydrocarbon containing layer of the formation. Heat is provided to the second layer from one or more heaters located in the second layer. At least some hydrocarbons are produced from the second layer of the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20090319



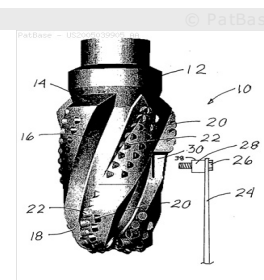
11) Family number: 36761996 (US2005039905A)

WINDOW MILL AND DRILL BIT

Abstract: Source: US2005039905A A method and apparatus for running a whipstock into a well bore attached to a combination mill and drill bit, releasing the mill/bit from the whipstock, milling a window in the casing, and drilling a lateral well bore, all in one trip. The mill/bit is provided with a primary cutting structure better suited for milling through the casing, and a secondary cutting structure, better suited for drilling through the earth formation. The secondary cutting structure is initially smaller in diameter than the primary cutting structure. The whipstock can be attached to the mill/bit with a shear bolt supported by a boss on the whipstock, with the boss designed to arrest axial motion of the mill/bit after shearing of the bolt.

Probable Assignee: BAKER HUGHES INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20050224



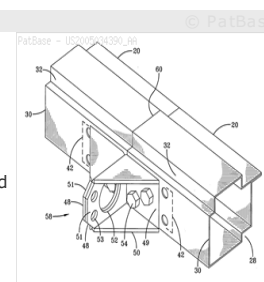
12) Family number: 31570520 (US2005034390A)

RACEWAY CONSTRUCTION FOR AN AIR HANDLING UNIT

Abstract: Source: US2005034390A An air handling unit (AHU) for housing a number of components used in a heating or cooling system to provide forced air for climate control in a particular structure includes a single raceway construction having both low thermal conductivity and enhanced mechanical properties for use with lifting the AHU; a single insulated panel construction having a minimum number of components as well as enhanced mechanical properties for use as the floor in an AHU compartment; to minimize costs associated with fabrication and installation.

Probable Assignee: YORK INT CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 20050217



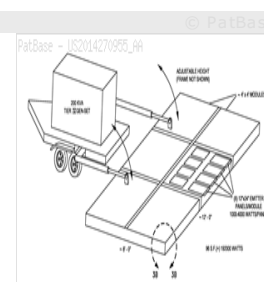
13) Family number: 57418810 (US2014270955A)

PAVEMENT REPAIR SYSTEM UTILIZING SOLID PHASE AUTOREGENERATIVE COHESION

Abstract: Source: US2014270955A A pavement repair system is provided utilizing Solid Phase Auto Regenerative Cohesion (SPARC) Homogenization by Liquid Asphalt Oligopolymerization (HALO) technologies. The SPARC-HALO system is suitable for use in repairing asphalt pavement, including pavement exhibiting a high degree of deterioration (as manifested in the presence of potholes, cracks, ruts, or the like) as well as pavement that has been subject to previous repair and may comprise a substantial amount of dirt and other debris (e.g., chipped road paint or other damaged or disturbed surfacing materials). The HALO system is suitable for rejuvenating aged asphalt, thereby improving properties of the paving material.

Probable Assignee: COE WILLIAM

Earliest Publication Date: 20140918



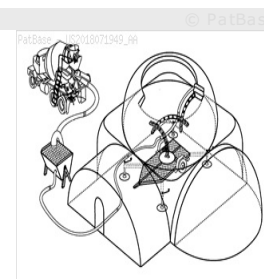
14) Family number: 68878048 (US2018071949A)

METHOD OF REINFORCED CEMENTITIOUS CONSTRUCTION BY HIGH SPEED EXTRUSION PRINTING AND APPARATUS FOR USING SAME

Abstract: Source: US2018071949A The present invention relates to methods and apparatuses for an automated reinforced concrete construction system for onsite slip-form molding and casting a variety of cementitious mixes in a cast in place leave in place externally moldable flexible reinforced containment sleeve providing a wide variety of interchangeable full-scale molding configurations simultaneously optimizing a wide variety of cementitious mix curing characteristics, further having optional internal reinforcement net(s), for layer wise interlocking additive printed brick deposition providing improved slip-form mold casting of a wide variety of reinforced concrete structures; the present invention further includes a variety of operating platforms suitable for on and offsite construction as disclosed herein.

Probable Assignee: GILES BRIAN

Earliest Publication Date: 20180315



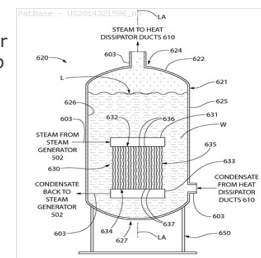
15) Family number: 55205583 (US2014321596A)

PASSIVE REACTOR COOLING SYSTEM

Abstract: Source: US2014321596A A nuclear reactor cooling system with passive cooling capabilities operable during a reactor shutdown event without available electric power. In one embodiment, the system includes a reactor vessel with nuclear fuel core and a steam generator fluidly coupled thereto. Primary coolant circulates in a flow loop between the reactor vessel and steam generator to heat secondary coolant in the steam generator producing steam. The steam flows to a heat exchanger containing an inventory of cooling water in which a submerged tube bundle is immersed. The steam is condensed in the heat exchanger and returned to the steam generator forming a closed flow loop in which the secondary coolant flow is driven by natural gravity via changes in density from the heating and cooling cycles. In other embodiments, the cooling system is configured to extract and cool the primary coolant directly using the submerged tube bundle heat exchanger.

Probable Assignee: SMR INVENTEC LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20131128



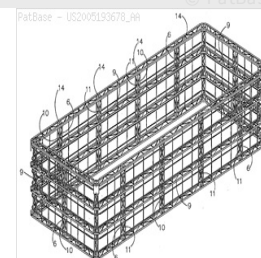
16) Family number: 32216864 (US2005193678A)

LOAD-BEARING SYSTEM FOR FILL MATERIAL STRUCTURE FORMATION

Abstract: Source: US2005193678A Methods and apparatus for the formation of structures utilizing fill materials capable of hardening, such as concrete. The methods and apparatus may include the employment of enhanced load-bearing capabilities, which may yield substantial efficiencies in time, labor, materials and costs attendant to fill material formation. The methods and apparatus may be particularly suited for use with manufacturing and prefabrication processes.

Probable Assignee: CORTEK INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20050908



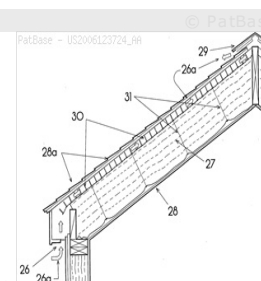
17) Family number: 33211908 (US2006123724A)

DEVICE AND METHOD TO PROVIDE AIR CIRCULATION SPACE PROXIMATE TO INSULATION MATERIAL

Abstract: Source: US2006123724A A spacer device is provided including (1) a body having a plurality of openings defining an openwork, to allow the passage of air therethrough when placed in contact with insulation material, and (2) a plurality of spacer struts fixedly attached to the body. The struts are configured to maintain a predetermined distance between a first side of the insulation material and a building surface. The body and struts act together to define and maintain a space between the first side of the insulation material and the building surface, for example, for ventilation. The building surface can be the bottom face of a roof, an attic floor, wall sheathing or a soundproofed demising wall, for example. The spacer device can be capable of being transported and stored together with, or as a separate item from, the insulation material, and can also be stored in nested layers. The device can also be stored in rolled form. The openwork of the device can additionally or alternatively include a sheet of entangled net filaments.

Probable Assignee: HETTRICH HANSL LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20060615



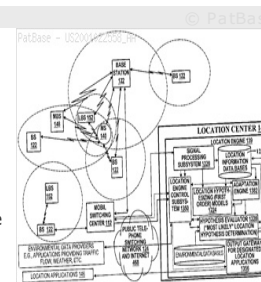
18) Family number: 29494064 (US2001022558A)

WIRELESS LOCATION USING SIGNAL FINGERPRINTING

Abstract: Source: US2001022558A A location system is disclosed for commercial wireless telecommunication infrastructures. The system is an end-to-end solution having one or more location centers for outputting requested locations of commercially available handsets or mobile stations (MS) based on, e.g., CDMA, AMPS, NAMPS or TDMA communication standards, for processing both local MS location requests and more global MS location requests via, e.g., Internet communication between a distributed network of location centers. The system uses a plurality of MS locating technologies including those based on: (1) two-way TOA and TDOA; (2) pattern recognition; (3) distributed antenna provisioning; and (4) supplemental information from various types of very low cost non-infrastructure base stations for communicating via a typical commercial wireless base station infrastructure or a public telephone switching network. Accordingly, the traditional MS location difficulties, such as multipath, poor location accuracy and poor coverage are alleviated via such technologies in combination with strategies for: (a) automatically adapting and calibrating system performance according to environmental and geographical changes; (b) automatically capturing location signal data for continual enhancement of a self-maintaining historical data base retaining predictive location signal data; (c) evaluating MS locations according to both heuristics and constraints related to, e.g., terrain, MS velocity and MS path extrapolation from tracking and (d) adjusting likely MS locations adaptively and statistically so that the system becomes progressively more comprehensive and accurate. Further, the system can be modularly configured for use in location signaling environments ranging from urban, dense urban, suburban, rural, mountain to low traffic or isolated roadways. Accordingly, the system is useful for 911 emergency calls, tracking, routing, people and animal location including applications for confinement to and exclusion from certain areas.

Probable Assignee: FINETRAK LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 19980312



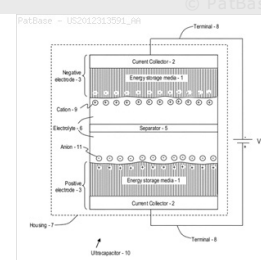
19) Family number: 52545674 (US2012313591A)

ENERGY STORAGE MEDIA FOR ULTRACAPACITORS

Abstract: Source: US2012313591A An ultracapacitor includes at least one electrode that includes carbon nanotubes. The carbon nanotubes may be applied in a variety of ways, and a plurality of layers may be included. Methods of fabrication of carbon nanotubes and ultracapacitors are provided.

Probable Assignee: FASTCAP SYSTEMS CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 20121213



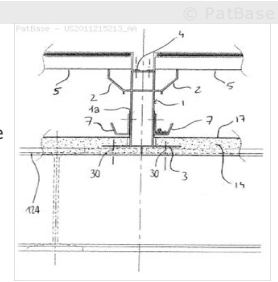
20) Family number: 44998954 (US2011215213A)

DEVICE FOR SUPPORTING PHOTOVOLTAIC CELL PANELS, SUPPORT SYSTEM AND INSTALLED ASSEMBLY

Abstract: Source: US2011215213A Device for supporting photovoltaic cell panels, which is formed from a section with a height between 5 and 25 cm, comprising a central portion (1), two gutters (2) symmetrical with respect to the support and running along the section over the entire length thereof, a retaining rail (3) at the base, fastening means (4), for fastening two photovoltaic cell panels (5), a thermal insulation, and a complementary sealing device.

Probable Assignee: KBFX LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20100520



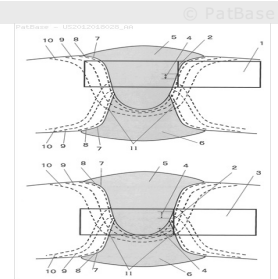
21) Family number: 46548319 (US2012018028A)

HIGH STRENGTH STEEL PIPE FOR LOW-TEMPERATURE USAGE HAVING EXCELLENT BUCKLING RESISTANCE AND TOUGHNESS OF **WELDED** HEAT AFFECTED ZONE AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

Abstract: Source: US2012018028A An APIX100-grade high strength steel pipe includes a base material containing, in mass percentage, C: more than 0.03 percent and 0.08 percent or less, Si: 0.01 percent to 0.5 percent, Mn: 1.5 percent to 3.0 percent, P: 0.015 percent or less, S: 0.005 percent or less, Al: 0.01 percent to 0.08 percent, Nb: 0.005 percent to 0.025 percent, Ti: 0.005 percent to 0.025 percent, N: 0.001 percent to 0.010 percent, O: 0.005 percent or less, and B: 0.0003 percent to 0.0020 percent, further contains one or more of Cu, Ni, Cr, Mo, and V, satisfies $0.19\sqrt{P_{cm}} \geq 0.25$, the balance being Fe and unavoidable impurities, and has a TS of 760 to 930 MPa, a uniform elongation of 5 percent or more, and a YR of 85 percent or less; the seam **weld** metal has a specific composition.

Probable Assignee: JFE HOLDINGS INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20100812



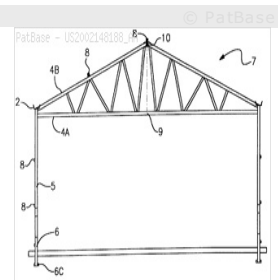
22) Family number: 29905881 (US2002148188A)

RAPID ASSEMBLY STEEL FRAMING

Abstract: Source: US2002148188A A framing assembly system for steel building that substantially reduces assembly time while maintaining excellent strength and mechanical integrity. In fabricating this type of building, foundation assemblies are first placed in concrete footings at a precise location in both the horizontal and vertical planes. Once the concrete has cured, columns are placed over the foundation assembly and bolted into place using pre-drilled holes in the columns and foundation assembly, thereby eliminating the difficult task of holding the columns erect while at the same time trying to precisely position the column in the horizontal and vertical planes. Trusses are connected to the top of the columns by means of bolts passes through pre-drilled holes. A series of holes centered in a straight vertical line at regular intervals enables the assemblers to adjust the height of the trusses by selecting an appropriate pair of holes through which to pass the bolts, thereby permitting assemblers to easily and quickly produce a desired roof pitch using only simple hand tools.

Probable Assignee: BUSINESS NETWORK SOLUTIONS USA INC

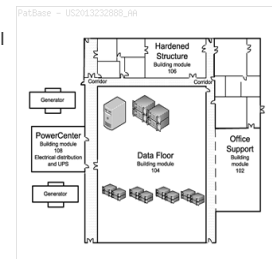
Earliest Publication Date: 20021017



Abstract: Source: US2013232888A A modular datacenter facility is constructed with a set of building modules of different types of functionality to form an entire datacenter facility having a standardized pre-approved architectural design and layout. All instances of a particular type of building module will have approximately a same floor plan and architectural design. An initial set of building modules can be built upon a parcel of land, and then as needs of space and additional capacity of the modular datacenter facility increase, then at a future point in time additional building modules of the different types can be rapidly added to the initial set of building modules. The building modules of the different types use one or more connecting corridors architected into at least a first type of building module and corresponding aligned doorways between both building modules to interconnect two building modules adjacent and abutted to each other.

Probable Assignee: COMPASS DATACENTERS LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20130912



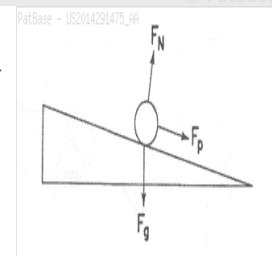
26) Family number: 52667773 (US2014291475A)

SEISMIC ISOLATION SYSTEMS

Abstract: Source: US2014291475A Improved isolation flooring systems, and methods for their use are disclose for protecting a payload, such as heavy or delicate equipment (such as laboratory or computer equipment), from damage due to vibrations, such as **seismic** vibrations. In preferred embodiments, the invention is drawn to methods of isolating heavy and/or sensitive objects from the full acceleration of **seismic** vibrations.

Probable Assignee: WORKSAFE TECHNOLOGIES

Earliest Publication Date: 20130103



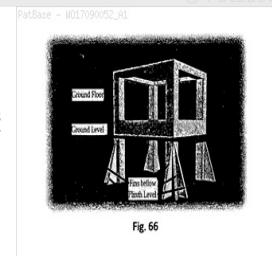
27) Family number: 59437089 (WO17090052A4)

A METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT STRUCTURE WITH REINFORCED FOUNDATION AND WALL STRUCTURE

Abstract: A method of constructing **seismic** shock absorbing **structure** which transfers horizontal and vertical forces from the floor to allow buildings to withstand earthquake shocks. In a first embodiment, foundation column is **structurally** designed and casted in the form of a fin shape below plinth level. In another embodiment, strength of the construction frame is enhanced by **structurally** designing, casting and slotting in at least one of rhombus shaped beams, diagonal cross beams, corner beams, plus shaped beams, rectangle shaped beams, semi-quarter circular beams in horizontal, vertical and inclined directions at the plinth level, below and above the plinth level. In another embodiment, wall is interlocked with at least one of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC), cement composites, steel, iron, metal, concrete, polystyrene, polyurethane, wood, plastic, fired bricks, cardboard and clay blocks. In another embodiment, interlocked wall is reinforced with GI (Galvanized) **welded** mesh, fiberglass mesh and wire mesh.

Probable Assignee: WADKAR OMNEEL

Earliest Publication Date: 20150605



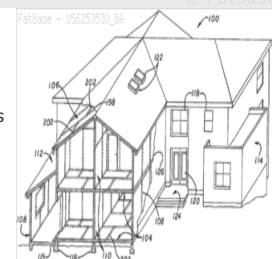
28) Family number: 15420449 (US6253530B)

STRUCTURAL HONEYCOMB PANEL BUILDING SYSTEM

Abstract: Source: US6253530B A **structural** honeycomb panel building system including fabrication methods and equipment provides integrated, modular **structural** components such as floors, walls, ceilings, trusses and roof members that can replace materials conventionally used in frame buildings. The panels are substantially impervious to moisture and other environmental hazards and may be inexpensively fabricated and assembled at the building site. The **structural** panels are fabricated, oriented depending upon the load bearing characteristics of each individual panel, interfitted and assembled to provide an assembly of **structural** panels with predetermined load bearing properties.

Probable Assignee: PRICE TRACY

Earliest Publication Date: 20010703



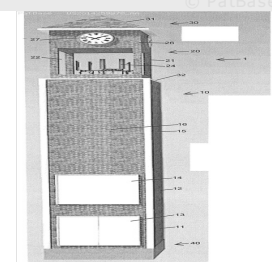
29) Family number: 57422167 (US2014259978A)

CELLULAR ANTENNA TOWER AND EQUIPMENT ENCLOSURE BASED ON SHIPPING CONTAINER

Abstract: Source: US2014259978A An antenna tower **structure** for wireless communication antennas includes an antenna cupola mounted on a tower based on at least one standardized ISBU shipping container that has been modified and erected to stand upright on a foundation. The modifications may include longitudinal reinforcements along at least two longitudinal edges of the container, mounting hardware at the two ends of the container, an access door on a side of the container, an access hatch in the upper end of the container, a ladder extending longitudinally inside the container, and a floor extending perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the container. The container provides a weather-protected climate-controlled interior space for sheltering electronics equipment. The cupola has antennas installed on at least one level, and may include shutters, a clock, a bell etc. to hide the antennas and disguise the tower. The exterior of the **structure** may be finished to match surrounding buildings.

Probable Assignee: WALTON CHADWICK J

Earliest Publication Date: 20140918



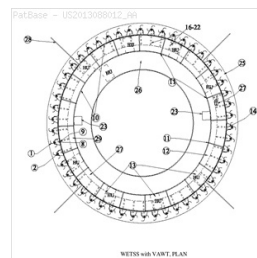
30) Family number: 53446817 (US2013088012A)

WIND ENERGY TURBINE SHELL STATION (WETSS)

Abstract: Source: US2013088012A Wind Energy Shell Turbine Station, WETSS, is a super-tall shell like frame **structure**, supports pluralities of small wind turbines, HAWT or VAWT to harvest wind kinematical energy at large average height, generates electricity then Hydrogen and store it to generate electricity consistent with demand by fuel cells. WETSS typical height to width ratio 4-10, thickness 8-25 m depending on the **seismic** region. typical height 1,200-2,000 m, and width or diameter 200-500 m, typical real capacity 750 MW-3.75 GW fluctuating electricity and 200 MW-1 GW consistent with demand electricity, for 6 m/sec wind speed sites (13.4 Mile/h). Typical WETSS requires about 1/500 average land requirements used by current utility wind turbines. WETSS is typically made from steel. **Seismic** and wind design forces are comparatively very low because WETSS weighs less than 2 percent of similar size conventional steel building (Because of shell shape and less floors and less loads) and because of wind energy consumptions by turbines and openings.

Probable Assignee: HAISAM YAKOUB

Earliest Publication Date: 20130411



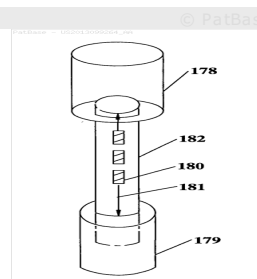
31) Family number: 53537084 (US2013099264A)

SOLID STATE LIGHT SOURCES BASED ON THERMALLY CONDUCTIVE LUMINESCENT ELEMENTS CONTAINING INTERCONNECTS

Abstract: Source: US2013099264A Solid state light sources based on LEDs mounted on or within thermally conductive luminescent elements provide both convective and radiative cooling. Low cost self-cooling solid state light sources can integrate the electrical interconnect of the LEDs and other semiconductor devices. The thermally conductive luminescent element can completely or partially eliminate the need for any additional heatsinking means by efficiently transferring and spreading out the heat generated in LED and luminescent element itself over an area sufficiently large enough such that convective and radiative means can be used to cool the device.

Probable Assignee: GOLDENEYE INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20130425



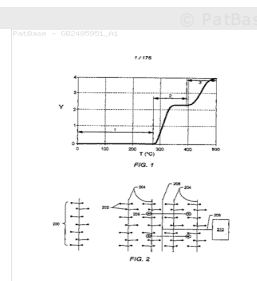
32) Family number: 44040073 (GB2485951A)

HEATING SYSTEM FOR A SUBSURFACE FORMATION

Abstract: Source: GB2485951A A heating system for a subsurface formation comprising: a first heater configuration, comprising: a conduit located in a first opening in the subsurface formation; three electrical conductors located in the conduit; a return conductor located inside the conduit, the return conductor being electrically coupled to the ends of the electrical conductors distal from the surface of the formation; and insulation located inside the conduit, the insulation being configured to electrically insulate the three electrical conductors, the return conductor, and the conduit from each other.

Probable Assignee: SHELL INT RESEARCH

Earliest Publication Date: 20081030



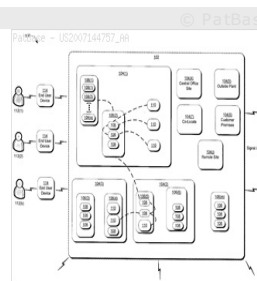
33) Family number: 34607622 (US2007144757A)

VARIABLE **STRUCTURAL** RACK MEMBERS

Abstract: Source: US2007144757A Embodiments of variable **structural** members for a telecommunications equipment cabinet are presented herein. The variable **structural** members include an embedding surface configured to removably receive a **structural** insert to modify the characteristics of the equipment cabinet. A variety of removable **structural** inserts may be embedded in the embedding surface. The **structural** inserts may be arranged and rearranged to modify the **structural** characteristics of a cabinet such as at the time of manufacture and/or by a technician or user "in the field".

Probable Assignee: TELECT INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20070628



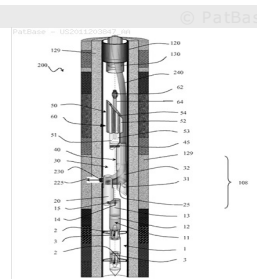
34) Family number: 49418140 (US2011203847A)

DOWNHOLE HYDRAULIC JETTING ASSEMBLY, AND METHOD FOR STIMULATING A PRODUCTION WELLBORE

Abstract: Source: US2011203847A A method for forming multiple lateral boreholes from an existing wellbore is provided. The wellbore has been completed with a string of production casing. The wellbore may have a slimhole region having an inner diameter that is less than the inner diameter of the production casing. The method generally comprises providing a downhole apparatus having a whipstock. The whipstock may be a single piece tool that rotates into position below the slimhole region, or it may be a two piece tool comprising a top whipstock member and a separate bottom whipstock member. The whipstock has a curved face. The method also includes running the apparatus down into the parent wellbore. A force is applied to the apparatus to cause the whipstock to rotate within the wellbore into an operating position. In this position, the curved face of the whipstock forms a bend-radius that allows the jetting hose to bend across the entire inner diameter of the production casing. A jetting hose is run into the wellbore. Upon contact with the curved face of the whipstock, the jetting hose is re-directed through a window in the production casing. Hydraulic fluid is injected under pressure through the hose to provide hydraulic jetting. The hose is directed through the window and into the formation to create a lateral borehole extending many feet outwardly into a subsurface formation. A downhole jetting assembly for forming multiple lateral boreholes from a parent wellbore is also provided herein. The assembly utilizes substantially the entire inner diameter of the casing as the bend radius for a hydraulic jetting hose, thus providing for the maximum hydraulic horsepower at the jetting nozzle.

Probable Assignee: COILED TUBING SPECIALTIES LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20110825



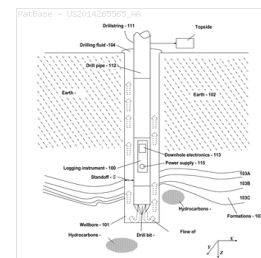
35) Family number: 57413344 (US2014265565A)

MODULAR SIGNAL INTERFACE DEVICES AND RELATED DOWNHOLE POWER AND DATA SYSTEMS

Abstract: Source: US2014265565A A downhole power system is provided that includes an energy storage adapted to operate at high temperatures, and a modular signal interface device that serves to control the energy storage component as well as offer a means of data logging at high temperatures. The controller is fabricated from pre-assembled components that may be selected for various combinations to provide desired functionality. The energy storage may include at least one ultracapacitor.

Probable Assignee: FASTCAP SYSTEMS CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 20140918



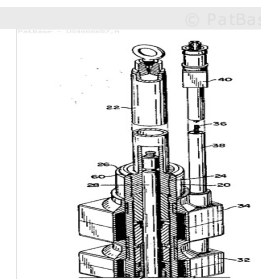
36) Family number: 2000942 (US4666657A)

REMOTELY ADJUSTABLE INTERMEDIATE SEISMIC SUPPORT

Abstract: Source: US4666657A An intermediate seismic support system (100) comprises substantially square-shaped seismic support base members (102) which are suspendingly supported from rod position indicator coil assemblies (48) so as to peripherally surround control rod drive mechanism latch housings (20) in order to restrain deflections of the control rod drive mechanisms (12) under seismic conditions. In addition to being remotely installed and removed as a result of being mounted upon the RPI assemblies (48), the seismic supports are also remotely adjustable relative to one another through means of radially movable adjustment blocks (126) which are caused to move radially by means of axially movable actuator blocks (130). The latter blocks (130) are controlled by means of vertically extending actuator rods (134). A seismic support ring (150) peripherally surrounds the entire array of seismic supports (102) so as to laterally constrain the seismic supports (102), the support ring (150) adapted to be connected to the control rod drive mechanism cooling shrouds which, in turn, are connected to the nuclear reactor closure head (10).

Probable Assignee: WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 19851223



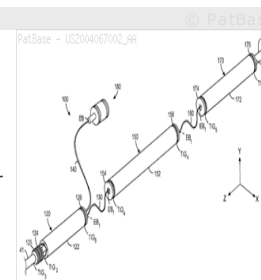
37) Family number: 29618313 (US2004067002A)

MULTIPLE COMPONENT SENSOR MECHANISM

Abstract: Source: US2004067002A A multiple component mechanism for housing one or more fiber optic based sensors and one or more fiber organizers and other devices for the sensors is disclosed. The mechanism includes a splice component and a sensor component, which are hermetically sealed. The sensor and splice components include substantially tubular bodies having lids welded to the ends. The fiber organizer and other devices are installed in the cylindrical splice component. The one or more sensors are installed in the tubular body of the sensor component with wedging devices. In one embodiment, the sensor component is acoustically decoupled from the splice component by a tube welded to the lids of the components. The tube communicates optical fiber from the fiber organizer to the one or more sensors.

Probable Assignee: WEATHERFORD TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20040406



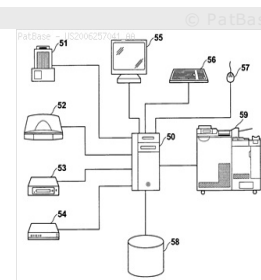
38) Family number: 33689953 (US2006257041A)

APPARATUS, METHOD, AND PROGRAM FOR IMAGE PROCESSING

Abstract: Source: US2006257041A In order to cause a structure such as a human face in an image to become unidentifiable while causing the image to have a natural finish, a parameter acquisition unit obtains weighting parameters representing a characteristic of an individual in a face region in the image by fitting to the face region detected by a face detection unit a mathematical model generated by a method of AAM using a plurality of sample images representing human faces. A reconstruction unit changes the weighting parameters to become smaller, and reconstructs the face region by using the parameters having been changed.

Probable Assignee: ST JUDE MEDICAL ATRIAL FIBRILLATION DIVISION INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20061116



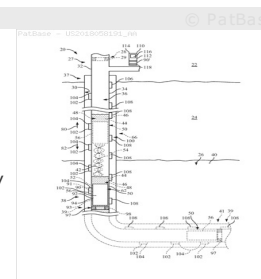
39) Family number: 68719742 (US2018058191A)

PLUNGER LIFT MONITORING VIA A DOWNHOLE WIRELESS NETWORK FIELD

Abstract: Source: US2018058191A A real-time system for monitoring plunger properties in a gas producing well is provided. The system includes a plunger comprising a substantially cylindrical body; at least one sensor disposed along a tubular body; at least one sensor communications node placed along the tubular body and affixed to a wall of the tubular body, the sensor communications node being in electrical communication with the at least one sensor and configured to receive signals therefrom; a topside communications node placed proximate a surface; a plurality of intermediate communications nodes spaced along the tubular body and attached to a wall of the tubular body; wherein the intermediate communications nodes are configured to transmit signals received from the at least one sensor communications node to the topside communications node in substantially a node-to-node arrangement; a receiver at the surface configured to receive signals from the topside communications node; and a plunger control system structured and arranged to communicate with the topside communications node. A method of monitoring plunger properties and controlling plunger performance, and a hydrocarbon well are also provided.

Probable Assignee: EXXON MOBIL CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 20180301



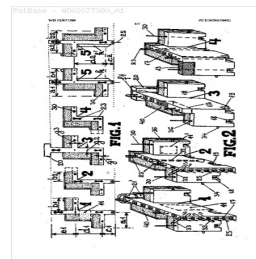
40) Family number: 23936174 (WO2077380A1)

DISPLACED STRUCTURES FOR TALL BUILDINGS AND POURING METHOD

Abstract: The present invention uses then kinds of **structures** with small displaced wings, out of which five right displaced **structures** and five left displaced ones. These **structures**, realized in heavy, average of light concrete, are poured in two kinds of cross moulds, a general and a special mould, which are split three times each, through the large and small wings. With help of these moulds, ordinary **structures** are realized for 25-30 story dwellings and industrial **structures** for industrial and social-cultural buildings with 8-10 or more stories. These **structures** realize honeycomb and cellular diaphragms as well as lamellate frames, on one or both directions of the buildings, but also mixed **structures** in precast and monolith concrete, which can top 30 floors, because they are the most resistant and antiseismic bluidings, highly advantageous.

Probable Assignee: LATA PETRU

Earliest Publication Date: 20021003



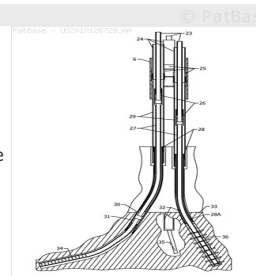
41) Family number: 42867973 (US2010126729A)

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR OPERATING A PLURALITY OF WELLS THROUGH A SINGLE BORE

Abstract: Source: US2010126729A Systems and methods usable to operate on a plurality of wells through a single main bore are disclosed herein. One or more chamber junctions are provided in fluid communication with one or more conduits within the single main bore. Each chamber junction includes a first orifice communicating with the surface through the main bore, and one or more additional orifices in fluid communication with individual wells of the plurality of wells. Through the chamber junctions, each of the wells can be individually or simultaneously accessed. A bore selection tool having an upper opening and at least one lower opening can be inserted into the chamber junction such that the one or more lower openings align with orifices in the chamber junction, enabling selected individual or multiple wells to be accessed through the bore selection tool while other wells are isolated from the chamber junction.

Probable Assignee: BRUCE TUNGET

Earliest Publication Date: 20100526



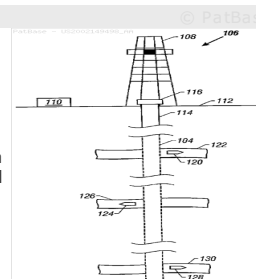
42) Family number: 32122238 (US2002149498A)

RESERVOIR MONITORING THROUGH WINDOWED CASING JOINT

Abstract: Source: US2002149498A An apparatus and a method for controlling oilfield production to improve efficiency includes a remote sensing unit that is placed within a subsurface formation, an antenna **structure** for communicating with the remote sensing unit, a casing joint having nonconductive "windows" for allowing an internally located antenna to communicate with the remote sensing unit, and a system for obtaining subsurface formation data and for producing the formation data to a central location for subsequent analysis. The remote sensing unit is placed sufficiently far from the wellbore to reduce or eliminate effects that the wellbore might have on formation data samples taken by the remote sensing unit. The remote sensing unit is an active device with the capability of responding to control commands by determining certain subsurface formation characteristics such as pressure or temperature, and transmitting corresponding data values to a wellbore tool. Some embodiments of the remote sensing unit include a battery within its power supply. Other embodiments include a capacitor for storing charge. In order for a communication link to be established with the remote sensing unit through a wireline tool in a cased well, a casing joint includes at least one electromagnetic window that is formed of a non-conductive material that will allow electromagnetic signals to pass through it. In the preferred embodiment, the electromagnetic windows are formed to substantially circumscribe the casing joint to render it largely rotationally invariant. The electromagnetic windows are formed of any rigid and durable non-conductive material including, by way of example, either ceramics or fiberglass.

Probable Assignee: SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGY CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 19981202



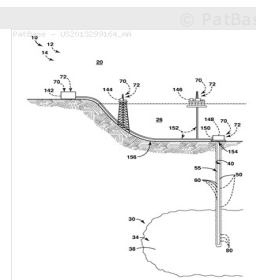
43) Family number: 51716367 (US2013299164A)

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR ADVANCED WELL ACCESS TO SUBTERRANEAN FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: US2013299164A Systems and methods for improving functional access to subterranean formations that include a well, which includes a casing string having at least one casing conduit that extends and provides a hydraulic connection between a surface region and the subterranean formation. Performing a plurality of downhole operations utilizing a casing string that constitutes a plurality of hydraulic pathways between the surface region and the subterranean formation. In some embodiments, the plurality of downhole operations may be simultaneous operations and/or may be associated with at least one of a plurality of operational states including a drilling state, completing state, stimulating state, producing state, abandoning state, and/or killing state. In some embodiments, systems and methods may include a plurality of production control assemblies to control and/or monitor the downhole operations.

Probable Assignee: EXXON MOBIL CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 20120809



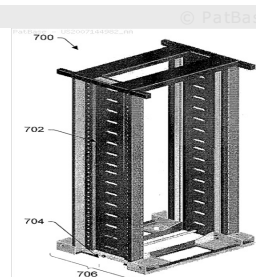
44) Family number: 34608416 (US2007144982A)

INTERLOCKING UPRIGHT RACK MEMBERS

Abstract: Source: US2007144982A Embodiments of interlocking uprights members for a telecommunications equipment cabinet are presented herein.

Probable Assignee: TELECT INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20070628



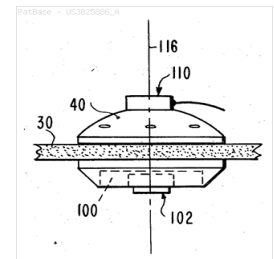
45) Family number: 1066001 (US3825886A)

TOWABLE SEISMIC DETECTOR CONVEYANCE

Abstract: Source: US3825886A Seismic exploration is conducted by towing a conveyance over the earth's surface. The conveyance includes a flexible support member, such as a thin, elongated flexible belt, carrying a plurality of seismic detectors which are suitably spaced apart. A signal channel interconnects the detectors with a signal utilization device. The belt extends sufficiently in a lateral direction to prevent the belt from rotating or twisting during tow about its longitudinal axis. Proper seismic coupling between the detectors and ground is achieved. If necessary the detectors can be acoustically isolated from the belt.

Probable Assignee: WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 19721215



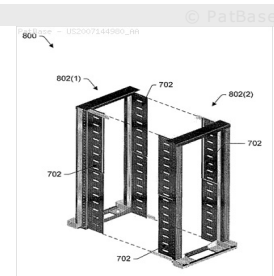
46) Family number: 34608413 (US2007144980A)

CONFIGURABLE UNIVERSAL TELECOM FRAMEWORK

Abstract: Source: US2007144980A Embodiments of interlocking uprights members for a telecommunications equipment cabinet are presented herein.

Probable Assignee: TELECT INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20070628



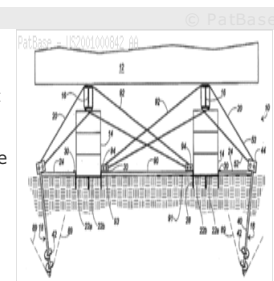
47) Family number: 28299353 (US2001000842A)

LONGITUDINAL STABILIZER FOR A PREMANUFACTURED BUILDING

Abstract: Source: US2001000842A A longitudinal stabilizing system for a premanufactured building having support joists extending along the length of the underside of the building and being supported above the ground by upright piers. The system comprises at least one foundation plate, a joist connector, a plate connector, and a rectilinear strut. The foundation plate is placed between the pier and the ground. The joist connector attaches to the joist of the building. Plate clamps may be used in conjunction with the joist connector to grasp the joist. The plate connector attaches to the foundation plate. The strut is attached to the joist connector at one end and the plate connector at the other end such that the strut slopes downward from the joist towards the ground. In high winds, the weight of the building and the weight of the pier resting on the foundation plate retard lateral movement of the foundation plate and the end of the strut attached to the plate connector, while the end of the strut attached to the joist connector resists movement of the joist along its length.

Probable Assignee: MACKARVICH CHARLES J

Earliest Publication Date: 19971216



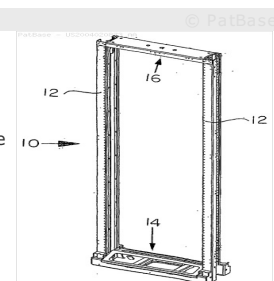
48) Family number: 29957491 (US2004020873A)

EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT EQUIPMENT RACK

Abstract: Source: US2004020873A An earthquake resistant equipment rack that includes multiple methods for reinforcing the equipment rack to resist seismic forces. The side rails can include two inwardly projecting V portions extending the length of the rails to diffuse seismic forces by deflecting seismic forces vertically. The base and top are preferably formed from multiple components formed from sheet metal and having both over-lapping multiple thickness of sheet metal and multiple box structures. A cover is non-removably attached to the base. In one embodiment, the cover has a dog house shape with inclined roof like surfaces.

Probable Assignee: CK ACQUISITION HOLDINGS INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20020606



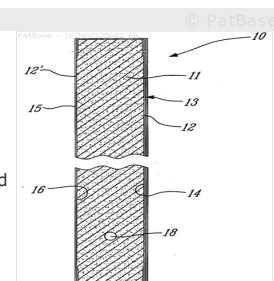
49) Family number: 34534969 (US2007125042A)

STRUCTURAL INSULATED PANEL CONSTRUCTION FOR BUILDING STRUCTURES

Abstract: Source: US2007125042A A structural insulated laminated construction panel for building structures is described. The panel comprises a rigid core material layer of expanded polymeric material having opposed flat parallel surfaces. An outer skin is adhesively secured to one of the flat surfaces and an inner skin is adhesively secured to the other of the flat surfaces. The core material layer has a density of about 2 lbs/cubic foot. The core material is preferably an expanded polystyrene material. A building structure is constructed from such panels used as exterior and interior wall panels, floor panels and roof panels.

Probable Assignee: HUGHES JOHN

Earliest Publication Date: 20070607



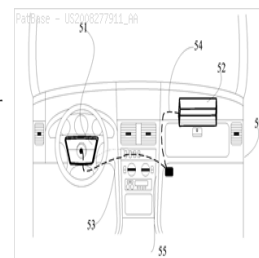
50) Family number: 42496921 (US2008277911A)

DRIVER SIDE ASPIRATED AIRBAGS

Abstract: Source: US2008277911A Airbag module mounted in connection with a steering wheel includes an inflator for generating gas and arranged on the steering wheel assembly, a conduit between the inflator and the interior of the airbag, and an aspirating **structure** arranged in connection with the conduit for enabling air from a passenger compartment to flow into the conduit and thus into the interior of the airbag. The airbag may be **housed** in a housing in a middle of the steering wheel. The aspirating **structure** may include one or more nozzles and/or one or more valves to allow for air flow from the passenger compartment into the conduit and prevent reverse flow. The inflator may include propellant distributed around an outer wall of the inflator.

Probable Assignee: AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGIES INT INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20081113



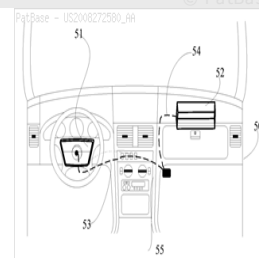
51) Family number: 42459182 (US2008272580A)

ASPIRATED INFLATORS

Abstract: Source: US2008272580A Airbag inflator system includes an inflatable airbag, a flexible housing, and a gas generating system for generating gas which is directed from the housing to the interior of the airbag. The housing may be made by an extrusion process to provide it with its flexible form and a curved or arcuate form if necessary or desired. The housing may be elongate and/or mounted to a roof rail and/or made of plastic. An aspirating **structure** or nozzle may be arranged between the gas generating system and an interior of the airbag, which nozzle is varied as a function of temperature. The aspirating **structure** or arrangement enables air from the passenger compartment of the vehicle to mix with the generated gas prior to being directed into the airbag.

Probable Assignee: AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20081106



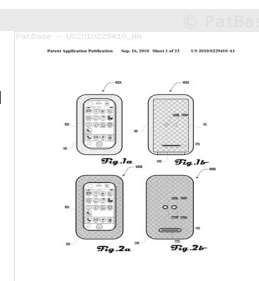
52) Family number: 46842802 (US2010229410A)

REMOTE LEVELING AND POSITIONING SYSTEM AND METHOD

Abstract: Source: US2010229410A Systems and methods are provided herein that provide for remote leveling and positioning. An embodiment includes a leveling device assembly. Another embodiment provides a system including a leveling device assembly and a plurality of audio devices. Further embodiments provide for systems having a plurality of leveling device assemblies.

Probable Assignee: OTL DYNAMICS LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20100916



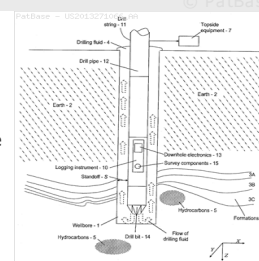
53) Family number: 53701351 (US2013271066A)

PRODUCTION LOGGING INSTRUMENT

Abstract: Source: US2013271066A A logging system and method for operating a logging system are typically used in a wellbore. The logging system may include a logging instrument including a rechargeable energy storage and logging electronics, and a cable configured to trickle charge the rechargeable energy storage. The rechargeable energy storage may include an ultracapacitor. The rechargeable energy storage may be trickle charged through the cable from a remote power source.

Probable Assignee: FASTCAP SYSTEMS CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 20130510



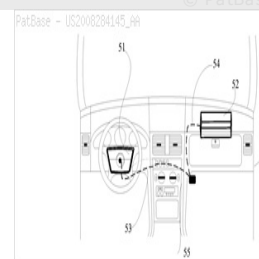
54) Family number: 42523052 (US2008284145A)

TEMPERATURE-COMPENSATED AIRBAG INFLATOR

Abstract: Source: US2008284145A Airbag inflator system includes an inflatable airbag, a housing and a gas generating system arranged in the housing for generating gas. The gas generating system provides variable amounts of gas to the airbag as a function of temperature. A nozzle may be arranged between the gas generating system and an interior of the airbag, the nozzle being varied as a function of temperature. The housing may be movably arranged relative to a fixed base and mounted to vary its relation to the base. To this end, elastic or temperature-deformable supports may be used to support the housing on the base. When the housing defines a chamber containing generated gas, the properties of a conduit between the chamber and the interior of the airbag can be varied as function of the pressure in the chamber.

Probable Assignee: AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20081120



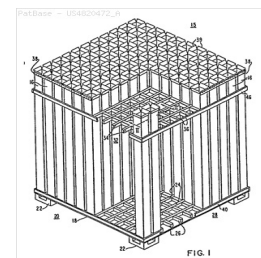
55) Family number: 2306218 (US4820472A)

NUCLEAR REACTOR SPENT FUEL STORAGE RACK

Abstract: Source: US4820472A Spent fuel racks for housing new or spent fuel assemblies at a nuclear reactor site. The racks are made to modular design and include upper and lower grid **structures** which provide aligned square openings. A container or cell shaped to the size of a fuel assembly fits in each of the aligned square openings. To provide verticality to the aligned and uniformly spaced cells, leveling pads beneath the base plate supporting the cells are adjustable vertically to cause the base plate to assume a horizontal plane and thereby align cell longitudinal axis with a vertical plane.

Probable Assignee: WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 19830121



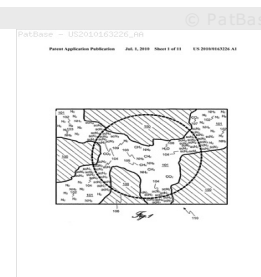
56) Family number: 32610188 (US2010163226A)

SUPERCritical FLUID RECOVERY AND REFINING OF HYDROCARBONS FROM HYDROCARBON-BEARING FORMATIONS APPLYING FUEL CELL GAS IN SITU

Abstract: Source: US2010163226A A plume of combined gases are infused into hydrocarbon-bearing formations, "inert" as the major gas and "reactive" as the minor gas, where the minor gas reacts with hydrocarbons to fully saturate hydrocarbons with supercritical fluid, which migrate hydrocarbons out of formations, even at great distances from the regulated fuel cell source. Coal, tar sands, petroleum-contaminated soil, and/or oil wells that have lost gas pressure can also be desorbed by this in-situ method.

Probable Assignee: CRITICAL POINT ENERGY LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20060209



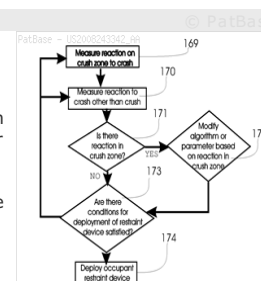
57) Family number: 42236096 (US2008243342A)

SIDE CURTAIN AIRBAG WITH INFLATOR AT END

Abstract: Source: US2008243342A Airbag inflator system includes an inflatable airbag, e.g., a side curtain airbag, a housing, a gas generating system arranged apart from the housing for generating gas, and a conduit leading from the gas generating system to the housing to provide gas to the housing, e.g., to a lateral end of the housing. A filter may be arranged between the gas generating system and the housing, possibly in the conduit. A nozzle may be arranged between the gas generating system and an interior of the airbag, which nozzle is varied as a function of temperature. The housing may be movably arranged relative to a fixed base and mounted to vary its relation to the base as a function of temperature, e.g., via elastic or deformable supports which support the housing on the base.

Probable Assignee: AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20081002



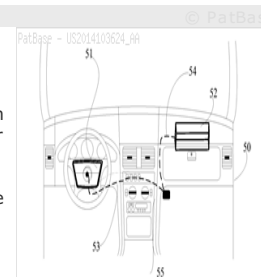
58) Family number: 56251789 (US2014103624A)

SINGLE SIDE CURTAIN AIRBAG FOR VEHICLES

Abstract: Source: US2014103624A Airbag inflator system includes an inflatable airbag, e.g., a side curtain airbag, a housing, a gas generating system arranged apart from the housing for generating gas, and a conduit leading from the gas generating system to the housing to provide gas to the housing, e.g., to a lateral end of the housing. A filter may be arranged between the gas generating system and the housing, possibly in the conduit. A nozzle may be arranged between the gas generating system and an interior of the airbag, which nozzle is varied as a function of temperature. The housing may be movably arranged relative to a fixed base and mounted to vary its relation to the base as a function of temperature, e.g., via elastic or deformable supports which support the housing on the base.

Probable Assignee: AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20140417



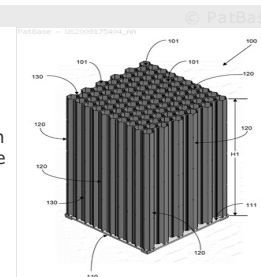
59) Family number: 43222248 (US2009175404A)

APPARATUS FOR SUPPORTING RADIOACTIVE FUEL ASSEMBLIES AND METHODS OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

Abstract: Source: US2009175404A Apparatus for supporting radioactive fuel assemblies, such as spent nuclear fuel. In one aspect, the invention is an apparatus, which can be in the form of a fuel basket, fuel rack, or the like, in which hexagonal storage tubes are used not only for their internal cells but are also strategically patterned to create resultant cells with their outside surfaces. In another aspect, the invention is an apparatus having flux traps surrounding each cell wherein the size of the flux traps decrease with distance from the center of the storage grid.

Probable Assignee: HOLTEC INTERNATIONAL INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20090507



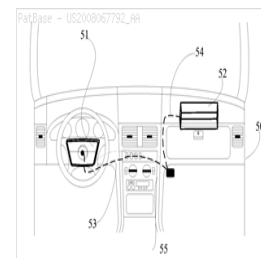
60) Family number: 41619277 (US2008067792A)

AIRBAG DEPLOYMENT CONTROL BASED ON DEPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Abstract: Source: US2008067792A Method for controlling flow of gas into an airbag includes generating gas, directing the gas into the airbag, and controlling the flow of gas into the airbag based on conditions at the time of deployment such that the airbag is variably deployed dependent on ambient conditions. A related arrangement for controlling flow of gas into an airbag includes a system for generating gas, a system for directing the gas into the airbag and a system for controlling the flow of gas into the airbag based on conditions at the time of deployment such that the airbag is variably deployed dependent on ambient conditions.

Probable Assignee: AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20080320



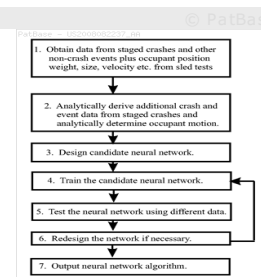
61) Family number: 41670806 (US2008082237A)

REAR IMPACT DETECTION METHOD AND SYSTEM

Abstract: Source: US2008082237A Method and system for deploying an occupant restraint device in a vehicle includes arranging a sensor to detect a rear impact and deploying the occupant restraint device when the sensor detects the rear impact of sufficient magnitude to require deployment of the occupant restraint device to prevent injury to the occupant. The sensor may be a crush sensor which preferably extends across a major portion of the rear of the vehicle, an inertial sensor and/or an anticipatory sensor.

Probable Assignee: AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20080403



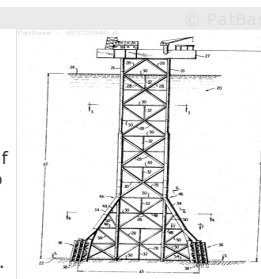
62) Family number: 956817 (US3729940A)

OFFSHORE TOWER

Abstract: Source: US3729940A A tower suitable for use in offshore well operations and the like and including a plurality of generally vertical columns extending from the bed of a body of water to a position above the surface of the body of water for supporting a platform thereupon. A quaternary batter brace system is connected to the generally vertical columns in a position intermediate the ends of the columns and beneath the surface of the body of water. Piling jacket clusters are connected to the free end of each of the batter brace members and are designed to rest upon the bed of the body of water. A plurality of piles extend through the batter piling jacket clusters and pin the offshore tower to the bed of the body of water. A reinforcing lattice connects adjacent batter brace members and pile jacket clusters solely on opposite sides of the vertical columns. The region between alternate batter braces and pile jacket clusters on opposite sides of the vertical columns are free of inner connecting reinforcing structure.

Probable Assignee: BROWN AND ROOT

Earliest Publication Date: 19710622



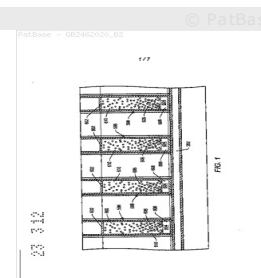
63) Family number: 44145125 (GB2462020A)

SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND PROCESSES FOR USE IN TREATING SUBSURFACE FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: GB2462020A Systems, methods, and/or heaters for treating a subsurface formation are described herein. Some embodiments also generally relate to heaters that have novel components therein. Such heaters may be obtained by using the systems and methods described.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20091016



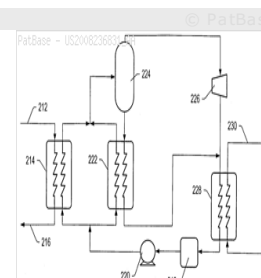
64) Family number: 42227043 (US2008236831A)

CONDENSING VAPORIZED WATER IN SITU TO TREAT TAR SANDS FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: US2008236831A Methods for treating a tar sands formation are described herein. Methods may include heating at least a section of a hydrocarbon layer in the formation from a plurality of heaters located in the formation. Heat may be allowed to transfer from the heaters to at least a first portion of the formation. Conditions may be controlled in the formation so that water vaporized by the heaters in the first portion is selectively condensed in a second portion of the formation. At least some of the fluids may be produced from the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20081002



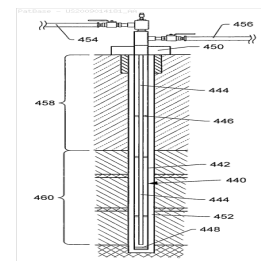
65) Family number: 42801073 (US2009014181A)

CREATING AND MAINTAINING A GAS CAP IN TAR SANDS FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: US2009014181A Methods for treating a tar sands formation are disclosed herein. Methods for treating a tar sands formation may include providing heat to at least part of a hydrocarbon layer in the formation from one or more heaters located in the formation. Pressure may be allowed to increase in an upper portion of the formation to provide a gas cap in the upper portion. At least some hydrocarbons are produced from a lower portion of the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20090115



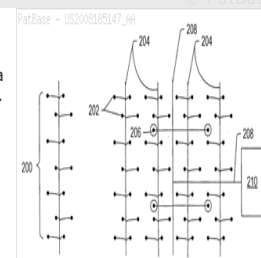
66) Family number: 42104090 (US2008185147A)

WAX BARRIER FOR USE WITH IN SITU PROCESSES FOR TREATING FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: US2008185147A Methods for forming a barrier around at least a portion of a treatment area in a subsurface formation are described herein. A material including wax may be introduced into one or more wellbores. The material introduced into two or more wells may mix in the formation and congeal to form a barrier to fluid flow.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080807



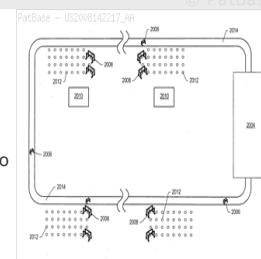
67) Family number: 42104091 (US2008142217A)

USING GEOTHERMAL ENERGY TO HEAT A PORTION OF A FORMATION FOR AN IN SITU HEAT TREATMENT PROCESS

Abstract: Source: US2008142217A Methods of using geothermal energy to treat subsurface formations are described herein. Methods for using geothermal energy to treat a subsurface treatment area containing or proximate to hydrocarbons may include producing geothermally heated fluid from at least one subsurface region. Heat from at least a portion of the geothermally heated fluid may be transferred to the subsurface treatment area to heat the subsurface treatment area. At least some hydrocarbon fluids may be produced from the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080619



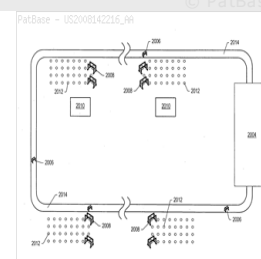
68) Family number: 42104092 (US2008142216A)

TREATING TAR SANDS FORMATIONS WITH DOLOMITE

Abstract: Source: US2008142216A Methods for treating a tar sands formation are described herein. The tar sands formation may include dolomite and hydrocarbons. Methods may include providing heat at less than the decomposition temperature of dolomite from one or more heaters to at least a portion of the formation. At least some of the hydrocarbon fluids are mobilized in the formation. At least some of the hydrocarbon fluids may be produced from the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080619



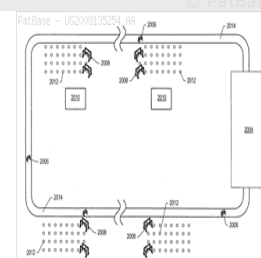
69) Family number: 42104093 (US2008135254A)

IN SITU HEAT TREATMENT PROCESS UTILIZING A CLOSED LOOP HEATING SYSTEM

Abstract: Source: US2008135254A Systems and methods for an in situ heat treatment process that utilizes a circulation system to heat one or more treatment areas are described herein. The circulation system may use a heated liquid heat transfer fluid that passes through piping in the formation to transfer heat to the formation. In some embodiments, the piping may be positioned in at least two of the wellbores.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080612



70) Family number: 42104094 (US2008135253A)

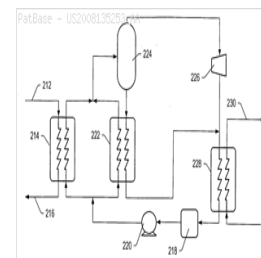
TREATING TAR SANDS FORMATIONS WITH KARSTED ZONES

Abstract: Source: US2008135253A Methods for treating a tar sands formation are described herein. The tar sands formation may have one or more karsted zones. Methods may include providing heat from one or more heaters to one or more karsted zones of the tar sands formation to mobilize fluids in the formation. At least some of the mobilized fluids may be produced from the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080612

PatBase - US2008135253A



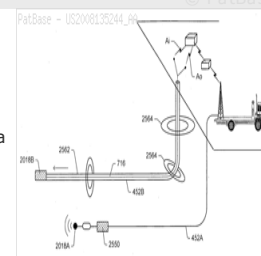
71) Family number: 42104095 (US2008135244A)

HEATING HYDROCARBON CONTAINING FORMATIONS IN A LINE DRIVE STAGED PROCESS

Abstract: Source: US2008135244A Method for treating a hydrocarbon containing formation are described herein. Methods may include providing heat to a first section of the formation with one or more first heaters in the first section. First hydrocarbons may be heated in the first section such that at least some of the first hydrocarbons are mobilized. At least some of the mobilized first hydrocarbons may be produced through a production well located in a second section of the formation. The second section may be located substantially adjacent to the first section. A portion of the second section may be provided some heat from the mobilized first hydrocarbons, but is not conductively heated by heat from the first heaters. Heat may be provided to the second section with one or more second heaters in the second section to further heat the second section.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080612



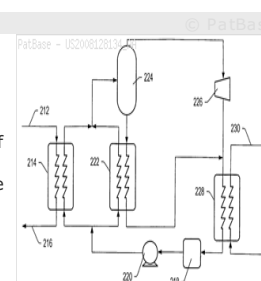
72) Family number: 42104096 (US2008128134A)

PRODUCING DRIVE FLUID IN SITU IN TAR SANDS FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: US2008128134A Methods of treating a tar sands formation are described herein. Methods for treating a tar sands may include providing heat to at least part of a hydrocarbon layer in the formation from one or more heaters located in the formation. The heat may be allowed to transfer from the heaters to at least a portion of the formation such that a drive fluid is produced in situ in the formation. The drive fluid may move at least some mobilized, visbroken, and/or pyrolyzed hydrocarbons from a first portion of the formation to a second portion of the formation. At least some of the mobilized, visbroken, and/or pyrolyzed hydrocarbons may be produced from the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080605



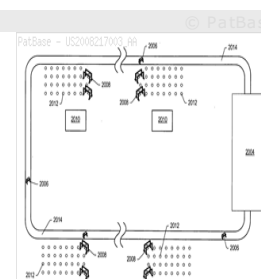
73) Family number: 42146440 (US2008217003A)

GAS INJECTION TO INHIBIT MIGRATION DURING AN IN SITU HEAT TREATMENT PROCESS

Abstract: Source: US2008217003A Methods of treating a subsurface formation are described herein. Methods for treating a subsurface treatment area in a formation may include introducing a fluid into the formation from a plurality of wells offset from a treatment area of an in situ heat treatment process to inhibit outward migration of formation fluid from the in situ heat treatment process.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080911



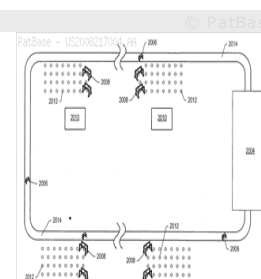
74) Family number: 42146455 (US2008217004A)

HEATING HYDROCARBON CONTAINING FORMATIONS IN A CHECKERBOARD PATTERN STAGED PROCESS

Abstract: Source: US2008217004A Method for treating a hydrocarbon containing formation are described herein. Methods may include providing heat to two or more first sections of the formation with one or more first heaters in two or more of the first sections. The provided heat may mobilize first hydrocarbons in two or more of the first sections. At least some of the mobilized first hydrocarbons are produced through production wells located in two or more second sections of the formation. The first sections and the second sections are arranged in a checkerboard pattern. A portion of at least one of the second sections proximate at least one production well is provided some heat from the mobilized first hydrocarbons, but is not conductively heated by heat from the first heaters. Heat may be provided to the second sections with one or more second heaters in the second sections to further heat the second sections.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080911



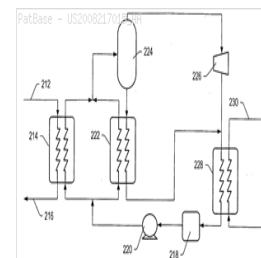
75) Family number: 42146471 (US2008217015A)

HEATING HYDROCARBON CONTAINING FORMATIONS IN A SPIRAL STARTUP STAGED SEQUENCE

Abstract: Source: US2008217015A Methods for treating a hydrocarbon containing formation are described herein. Methods may include treating a first zone of the formation. Treatment of a plurality of zones of the formation may be begun at selected times after the treatment of the first zone begins. The treatment of at least two successively treated zones may begin at a selected time after treatment of the previous zone begins. At least two of the successively treated zones may be adjacent to the zone treated previously. The successive treatment of the zones proceeds in an outward, substantially spiral sequence from the first zone so that the treatment of the zones may move substantially spirally outwards towards a boundary of the treatment area.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080911



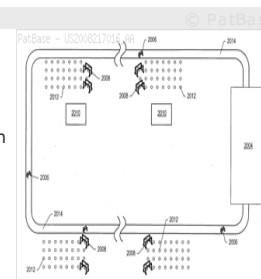
76) Family number: 42146483 (US2008217016A)

CREATING FLUID INJECTIVITY IN TAR SANDS FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: US2008217016A Methods for treating a tar sands formation are described herein. Methods for treating a tar sands may include heating a portion of a hydrocarbon layer in the formation from one or more heaters located in the portion. The heat may be controlled to increase the permeability of at least part of the portion to create an injection zone in the portion with an average permeability sufficient to allow injection of a fluid through the injection zone. A drive fluid and/or an oxidizing fluid may be provided into the injection zone. At least some hydrocarbons are produced from the portion.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080911



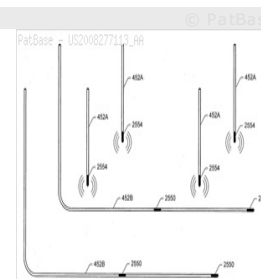
77) Family number: 42496500 (US2008277113A)

HEATING TAR SANDS FORMATIONS WHILE CONTROLLING PRESSURE

Abstract: Source: US2008277113A Methods for treating a tar sands formation are described herein. Methods may include heating at least a section of a hydrocarbon layer in the formation from a plurality of heaters located in the formation. A pressure in the majority of the section may be maintained below a fracture pressure of the formation. The pressure in the majority of the section may be reduced to a selected pressure after the average temperature reaches a temperature that is above 240 degrees centigrade and is at or below pyrolysis temperatures of hydrocarbons in the section. At least some hydrocarbon fluids may be produced from the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20081113



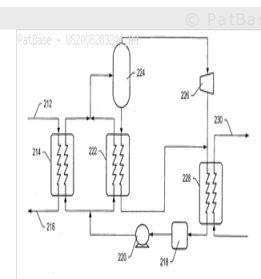
78) Family number: 42523083 (US2008283246A)

HEATING TAR SANDS FORMATIONS TO VISBREAKING TEMPERATURES

Abstract: Source: US2008283246A Methods for treating a tar sands formation are described herein. Methods may include heating at least a section of a hydrocarbon layer in the formation from a plurality of heaters located in the formation. The heat may be controlled so that at least a majority of the section reaches an average temperature of between 200 degrees centigrade and 240 degrees centigrade, which results in visbreaking of at least some hydrocarbons in the section. At least some visbroken hydrocarbon fluids may be produced from the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20081120



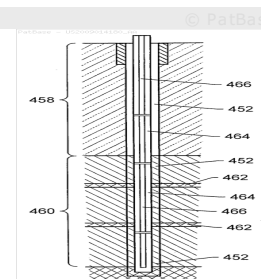
79) Family number: 42801074 (US2009014180A)

MOVING HYDROCARBONS THROUGH PORTIONS OF TAR SANDS FORMATIONS WITH A FLUID

Abstract: Source: US2009014180A A method for treating a tar sands formation is disclosed. The method includes heating a first portion of a hydrocarbon layer in the formation from one or more heaters located in the first portion. The heat is controlled to increase a fluid injectivity of the first portion. A drive fluid and/or an oxidizing fluid is injected and/or created in the first portion to cause at least some hydrocarbons to move from a second portion of the hydrocarbon layer to a third portion of the hydrocarbon layer. The second portion is between the first portion and the third portion. The first, second, and third portions are horizontally displaced from each other. The third portion is heated from one or more heaters located in the third portion. Hydrocarbons are produced from the third portion of the formation. The hydrocarbons include at least some hydrocarbons from the second portion of the formation.

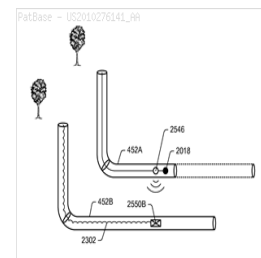
Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20090115



80) Family number: 47486780 (US2010276141A)

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO
Earliest Publication Date: 20101104

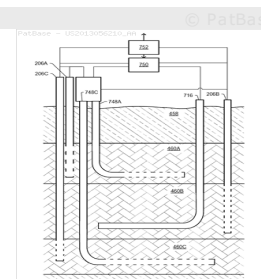


81) Family number: 53176400 (US2013056210A)

TREATING TAR SANDS FORMATIONS WITH DOLOMITE

Abstract: Source: US2013056210A A method for treating a karsted formation containing heavy hydrocarbons and dolomite includes providing heat to at least part of one or more karsted layers in the formation from one or more heaters located in the karsted layers. A temperature in at least one of the karsted layers is allowed to reach a decomposition temperature of dolomite in the formation. The dolomite is allowed to decompose and at least some hydrocarbons are produced from at least one of the karsted layers of the formation.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO
Earliest Publication Date: 20130307

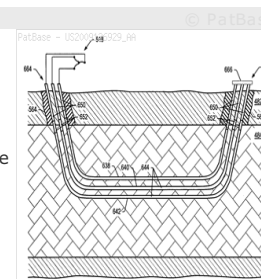


82) Family number: 43255456 (US2009126929A)

TREATING NAHCOLITE CONTAINING FORMATIONS AND SALINE ZONES

Abstract: Source: US2009126929A A method for treating a nahcolite containing subsurface formation includes removing water from a saline zone in or near the formation. The removed water is heated using a steam and electricity cogeneration facility. The heated water is provided to the nahcolite containing formation. A fluid is produced from the nahcolite containing formation. The fluid includes at least some dissolved nahcolite. At least some of the fluid is provided to the saline zone.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO
Earliest Publication Date: 20090521

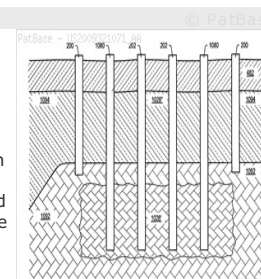


83) Family number: 44151046 (US2009321071A)

CONTROLLING AND ASSESSING PRESSURE CONDITIONS DURING TREATMENT OF TAR SANDS FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: US2009321071A A method for treating a tar sands formation includes providing heat to at least part of a hydrocarbon layer in the tar sands formation from a plurality of heaters located in the formation. Heat is allowed to transfer from the heaters to at least a portion of the formation. A pressure in the portion of the formation is controlled such that the pressure remains below a fracture pressure of the formation overburden while allowing the portion of the formation to heat to a selected average temperature of at least about 280 degrees centigrade and at most about 300 degrees centigrade. The pressure in the portion of the formation is reduced to a selected pressure after the portion of the formation reaches the selected average temperature.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO
Earliest Publication Date: 20091231

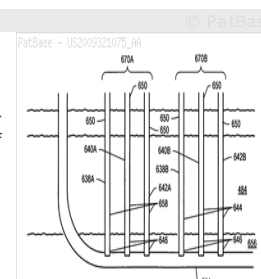


84) Family number: 44151071 (US2009321075A)

PARALLEL HEATER SYSTEM FOR SUBSURFACE FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: US2009321075A A heating system for a subsurface formation is disclosed. The system includes a plurality of substantially horizontally oriented or inclined heater sections located in a hydrocarbon containing layer in the formation. At least a portion of two of the heater sections are substantially parallel to each other. The ends of at least two of the heater sections in the layer are electrically coupled to a substantially horizontal, or inclined, electrical conductor oriented substantially perpendicular to the ends of the at least two heater sections.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO
Earliest Publication Date: 20091231

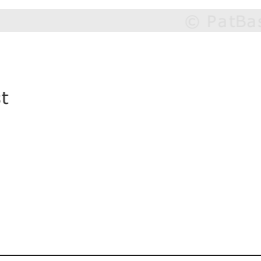


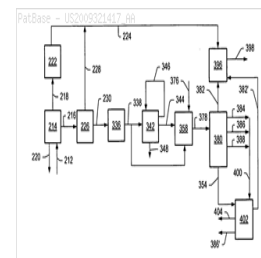
85) Family number: 44151199 (US2009321417A)

FLOATING INSULATED CONDUCTORS FOR HEATING SUBSURFACE FORMATIONS

Abstract: Source: US2009321417A A heating system for a subsurface formation includes a conduit located in a first opening in the subsurface formation. Three electrical conductors are located in the conduit. A return conductor is located inside the conduit. The return conductor is electrically coupled to the ends of the electrical conductors distal from the surface of the formation. Insulation is located inside the conduit. The insulation electrically insulates the three electrical conductors, the return conductor, and the conduit from each other.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO





86) Family number: 67368577 (US2017316842A)

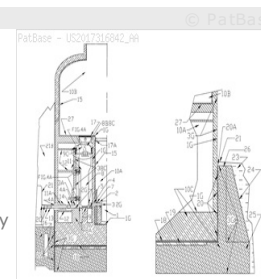
ABSOLUTE TECHNOLOGIES MAXIMIZING CYCLED ENERGY

Abstract: Source: US2017316842A A super plant absolute technologies, comprising an ultra-transport system total energy of displacements embodied in electromagnetic fluids creep stiffness, cycle bulk power ultra-cycling light fluids by cosmological global gravitational dynamics conforming nullities, energy relativity **structures**, a relativity energy, a minimum energy balancing, a minimal energy displacement and:

- a reactor to and from steam generators (SGs) primary coolant loops piping, Regions 1;
- Regions 1, radial inline hot legs from the SG to turbines, condenser units, return to the SGs, cold legs, secondary coolant loops Regions 2;
- a containment, an annex building Regions 3;
- cooling water cycling gravitational field, the hydrosphere Regions 4;
- bulk power electrical distribution Regions 5;
- and opposing global air warming, effecting Heat Rate maximum efficiencies of the ultra-transport system and Regions 1 -5 ultra-longevity boundaries an ultra-fluxing, an ultra-conserving the bulk power, the mega bulk power sustaining a boundaries perfection.

Probable Assignee: PETROVICH SVETOZAR B

Earliest Publication Date: 20171102



87) Family number: 67434932 (US2017318759A)

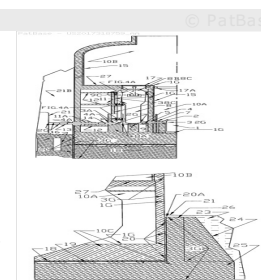
COSMOLOGICAL GRAVITATIONAL DYNAMICS ABSOLUTE TECHNOLOGIES ENERGY TRANSPORT IN THE UNIVERSE

Abstract: Source: US2017318759A A super plant absolute technologies, comprising an ultra-transport system total energy of displacements embodied in electromagnetic fluids creep stiffness, cycle bulk power ultra-cycling light fluids by cosmological global gravitational dynamics conforming nullities, energy relativity **structures**, a relativity energy, a minimum energy balancing, a minimal energy displacement and:

- a reactor to and from steam generators (SGs) primary coolant loops piping, Regions 1;
- Regions 1, radial inline hot legs from the SG to turbines, condenser units, return to the SGs, cold legs, secondary coolant loops Regions 2;
- a containment, an annex building Regions 3;
- cooling water cycling gravitational field, the hydrosphere Regions 4;
- bulk power electrical distribution Regions 5;
- and opposing global air warming, effecting Heat Rate maximum efficiencies of the ultra-transport system and Regions 1-5 ultra-longevity boundaries an ultra-fluxing, an ultra-conserving the bulk power, the mega bulk power sustaining a boundaries perfection.

Probable Assignee: PETROVICH SVETOZAR B

Earliest Publication Date: 20171109



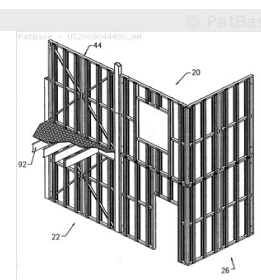
88) Family number: 42117646 (US2009044480A)

INSULATED MODULAR BUILDING FRAME

Abstract: Source: US2009044480A A building frame resistant to earthquakes, gale-force wind loads, fire, insects and rot includes a peripheral frame wall constructed of square or rectangular steel tubing. Side wall frame modules bolted together along adjacent edges, and end wall modules bolted together along adjacent edges and to the ends of the connected side wall modules form the peripheral frame wall. Diagonal bracing is built into selected side and end wall modules as required for the desired degree of wind resistance. Trusses made of various size tube such as 2x3 inch rectangular steel tubing for supporting a roof on the peripheral wall, are assembled and **welded** in a **welding** shop and the prefabricated trusses and wall modules are trucked to the building site. Multiple stones may be erected and fastened together, and the building frame is secured to a foundation or slab by attaching to anchor bolts or plates.

Probable Assignee: INTER STEEL STRUCTURES INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20080828



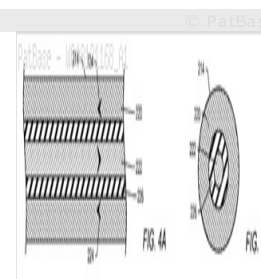
89) Family number: 42439137 (WO08131168A1)

ELECTRICALLY ISOLATING INSULATED CONDUCTOR HEATER

Abstract: A heating system for a subsurface formation includes an electrical conductor and an insulation layer at least partially surrounding the electrical conductor. A jacket that includes ferromagnetic material at least partially surrounds the insulation layer. The outside surface of the jacket is configured to be at little or no electric potential while the electrical conductor is conducting electricity and while the jacket is at temperatures below the Curie temperature of the ferromagnetic material.

Probable Assignee: SHELL INT RESEARCH

Earliest Publication Date: 20081030



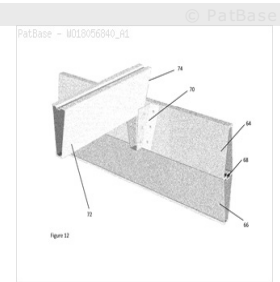
90) Family number: 69029323 (WO18056840A1)

STRUCTURAL MEMBER

Abstract: The invention relates to a **structural** member and particularly to a **structural** member used in the construction industry. In particular, the **structural** member of the invention is suitable for use in a variety of situations such as a purlin, column, bearer, rafter, joist or girt or other **structural** member. The **structural** member is provided with a closed acute trapezoidal cross-sectional shape.

Probable Assignee: PF TRUST SERVICES 2016 LTD

Earliest Publication Date: 20180329



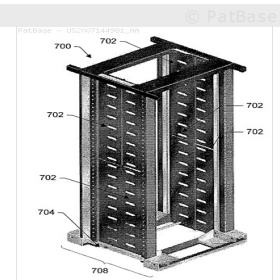
91) Family number: 34608415 (US2007144981A)

VARIABLE RACK MOUNTING MEMBERS

Abstract: Source: US2007144981A Embodiments of variable mounting members for a telecommunications equipment cabinet are presented herein.

Probable Assignee: TELECT INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20070628



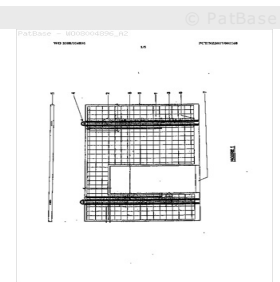
92) Family number: 41038897 (WO08004896A2)

BUILDING SYSTEM

Abstract: This invention relates to a building system. Particularly, although not exclusively, the present invention relates to a method of construction for a building such as prefabricated sections for building as shown in Figure 1. These sections could be the fittings of a **house**, hotel room, bathroom module, floor panels, roof sections, or wall sections, or other building elements. There is provided a method of forming a prefabricated building panel characterised by the steps of: forming a mould frame that defines the perimeter of the building panel; attaching reinforcement **structures** to the frame such that the **structures** sit within the panel perimeter; adding filling material to the mould frame; and allowing the filling material to set within the mould frame to form an integral building panel which includes components of the mould frame reinforcement **structures** and filling material.

Probable Assignee: RAPID ROOMS LTD

Earliest Publication Date: 20080110



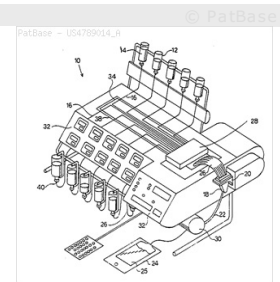
93) Family number: 30353415 (US4789014A)

AUTOMATED SYSTEM FOR ADDING MULTIPLE FLUIDS TO A SINGLE CONTAINER

Abstract: Source: US4789014A A device is described for accurately transferring multiple individual fluids from multiple source containers into a single receiving container. Fluid flows from the multiple source containers through individual fluid conduits to a chamber having a single fluid outlet conduit. The fluid outlet conduit is in fluid communication with a single receiving container. A pressure conduit is in communication with the chamber for alternately creating positive and negative pressures in the chamber to cause fluid to flow from the individual source containers into the chamber, and to cause fluid flow from the chamber into the receiving container in response to commands from a controller.

Probable Assignee: BAXTER INT INC

Earliest Publication Date: 19880616



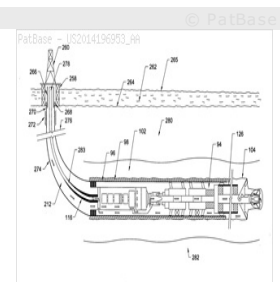
94) Family number: 56896123 (US2014196953A)

DRILLING APPARATUS

Abstract: Source: US2014196953A A drilling apparatus comprised of a multiplicity of subassemblies for drilling an open-hole extension from within an existing cased borehole located in a geological formation for the production of oil and gas. In one embodiment, one subassembly includes a motor located within a cased section of the borehole that rotates a drill pipe segment attached to a rotary drill bit in the open-hole to drill the open-hole extension of the well. In another embodiment, a shroud encloses the motor located within the cased portion of the well that is used to control the mud flow to and from the bit in the open-hole during the drilling process.

Probable Assignee: SMART DRILLING AND COMPLETION INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20140717



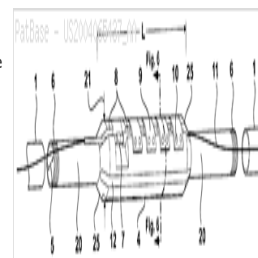
95) Family number: 29618304 (US2004065437A)

IN-WELL SEISMIC SENSOR CASING COUPLING USING NATURAL FORCES IN WELLS

Abstract: Source: US2004065437A A mandrel housing for permanently deploying a **seismic** sensor or sensor apparatus down a well is disclosed. The mandrel is formed integral with or attached to a pipe and is incorporatable into the production piping string. The outer diameter of the mandrel is designed to be slightly smaller than the inside diameter of the well casing which allows the mandrel to naturally come into contact with the well casing at points of deviation, non-linearity, or non-verticality in the casing. This mechanical coupling of the mandrel to the well casing, and hence the earth formation, improves the resolution and type of **seismic** signals to be detected by the sensor apparatus. The sensor apparatus fits into a groove on the mandrel and is preferably clamped or **welded** into place or placed within a tunnel formed in the mandrel. The mandrel further preferably contains channels on its side to allow materials within the annulus to flow around the mandrel even when the mandrel is in contact with the casing.

Probable Assignee: WEATHERFORD LAMB INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20040406



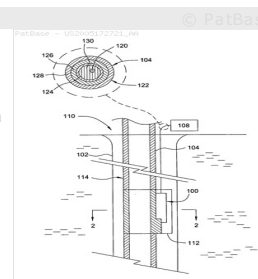
96) Family number: 31816350 (US2005172721A)

PRESSURE SENSOR ASSEMBLY SUITABLE FOR USE IN HARSH ENVIRONMENTS

Abstract: Source: US2005172721A A sensor for sensing the pressure of a first fluid is provided. In one embodiment, sensor for sensing the pressure of a first fluid includes a fiber optic based sensing element disposed in a housing. A buffer fluid is disposed in the housing and is in fluid communication with the sensing element. A pressure transmitter is coupled to the housing for maintaining a predefined relationship between pressures of the first fluid and buffer fluid. A connector assembly is coupled to the housing and is coupled by an optical fiber to the sensing element. The sensor having a connector assembly is suitable for use in harsh conditions, such as within oil and gas well applications.

Probable Assignee: WEATHERFORD TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20050810



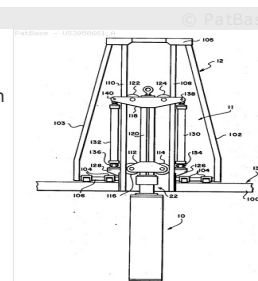
97) Family number: 40968448 (US3958661A)

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR GENERATING **SEISMIC** WAVES

Abstract: Source: US3958661A An apparatus for generating **seismic** waves includes an elongated closed tube with a piston in its internal cavity. The piston is carried by a piston rod which extends through the top of the tube, and includes a fuel inlet and exhaust channel. The piston also carries a second tube to define a combustion chamber therein, and a fuel conducting tube extending along the length of the piston rod and beyond the piston to approximately medially within the second tube. When a combustion fuel is introduced to within the combustion chamber and ignited, a force is applied to the piston in one direction and an opposite force is applied to the tube moving the tube with respect to the piston a distance approximately three times the diameter of the piston.

Probable Assignee: ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO

Earliest Publication Date: 19740221



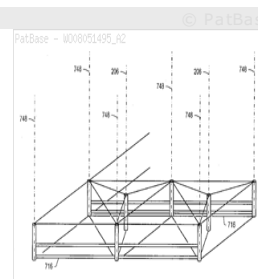
98) Family number: 42110971 (WO08051495A2)

SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES FOR USE IN TREATING SUBSURFACE FORMATIONS

Abstract: Methods for treating a tar sands formation are described herein. Methods for treating a tar sands may include heating a portion of a hydrocarbon layer in the formation from one or more heaters located in the portion. The heat may be controlled to increase the permeability of at least part of the portion to create an injection zone in the portion with an average permeability sufficient to allow injection of a fluid through the injection zone. A drive fluid and/or an oxidizing fluid may be provided into the injection zone. At least some hydrocarbons are produced from the portion.

Probable Assignee: SHELL OIL CO

Earliest Publication Date: 20080502



99) Family number: 53007352 (US2013036700A)

MASONRY REINFORCEMENT SYSTEM

Abstract: Source: US2013036700A A system and method for forming a wall is disclosed. In some embodiments, the wall comprises blocks having internal couplers configured for use with rods which can be inserted through and which are configured to securely lock blocks together. In some embodiments, the rods which are inserted into internal couplers may be threaded or have another locking features such that the blocks in a wall can be securely fastened together.

Probable Assignee: TIE CAST SYSTEMS INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20130214

